

SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

SOMEBODY'S FINE ITALIAN HAND IN ROCKEFELLER STORY

Authorized Threat of Extra Session, Coupled With the Expose, Causes Much Comment.

AFFAIR HAS PECULIAR POINTS.

Rockefeller Apparently Approved Attempt to Influence Congress, but Some One Blundered in the Execution.

GOOD CARD FOR ROOSEVELT.

Now Seems Likely to Effect His Trust Policy Without the Slippery Necessity of an Extra Session on His Hands.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Feb. 8.—John D. Rockefeller, a "wicked partner" in the scandalous story of the hour, and has made it absolutely certain that the Department of Commerce will pass, with the amendment inserted by the Conference Committee of Congress, providing for publicity on the case advocated by Attorney General Knox. While there is a great deal of mystery regarding the alleged Rockefeller telegram to Senators, asking them to defeat the publicity feature of the Department of Commerce bill, and while most of the members of the Senate discredit the report on the general principle that Mr. Rockefeller is too afraid to admit to such open methods in influencing legislation, there is no room for a successful denial of the fact that telegrams were sent to both members of the Senate and House; that they were signed "John D. Rockefeller"; that they were sent with the acquiescence of Mr. Rockefeller, and that, if any mistake as to Mr. Rockefeller's wishes in the matter was made, it was in attaching his name to the telegram and not that of some one representing him.

It is stated here that it is not at all likely that Mr. Rockefeller will go to the extent of entering a denial of the fact that the telegram was sent for him, and with his entire approval.

CONGRESSMEN RESENT INSULTING MESSAGE.

A number of Congressmen who resent bitterly such an insulting message to the lawmakers pointed out that the receiving of a telegram is not proof of its genuineness. The name of the sender might have been forged and such a message might have been wired as a ruse or political play for the purpose of securing early action on the anti-trust law.

The Littlefield bill passed the House Saturday afternoon, and it is pointed out that there was no such thing as a telegram to the Senate not to act upon it. A letter from New York would reach the Senators before the bill could get to that branch of Congress.

ROCKEFELLER VERY CLOSE TO LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

It is noted, also, that Mr. Rockefeller ought to be quite closely in touch with the controlling influences in the Senate. His son recently married the daughter of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is chairman of the Committee on Finance, which generally makes the tariff bills anew after they have passed the House. Senator Aldrich, a man, under all circumstances, would have much to say about trust legislation.

With this apostrophe of "protection" so closely connected with Mr. Rockefeller, it is pointed out that the latter hardly would need to send telegrams to a boomerang character to hinder a dozen Senators, any one of whom might divulge its contents to the injury of the sender.

For this reason Senators and Representatives who would express themselves in most positive terms about the telegrams are awaiting proof of its genuineness before making any comment.

If Mr. Rockefeller does not immediately repudiate it these men will express their opinion about the matter unqualifiedly.

It promises then to form the text for many congressional speeches about trusts and their insinuations more vigorous and effective than any yet made.

DID ADMINISTRATION PLAY THE CARD?

There are some considerations connected with the publication of the telegram which are not lost sight of. One Senator remarked this evening that it was certainly remarkable that coupled with it is an authorized statement from the White House that unless there is trust legislation there will be an extra session of Congress.

Although this Senator did not make a positive statement to this effect, he indicated that it was entirely possible that the administration had desired the publication of the telegram and given it publicity through some of its representatives in the Senate.

If this should be the fact, or if it should be generally believed to be the fact by trust magnates, the political significance of a development would be very great and might have a very important bearing on the action of the next National Republican Convention.

The entire matter is causing much discussion by public men and its developments are being awaited with great interest. It is believed that it will be aired quite thoroughly on the floor of the Senate Monday.

CONSEQUENCES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO ENSUE.

In consequence of the disclosures in connection with the Rockefeller telegrams, the

FACTIONAL FIGHT AMONG BOYS ENDS IN A SERIOUS SHOOTING.

Angered Because He Was Struck With a Rock, Thomas Boyd, 13 Years Old, Fires Into Crowd, the Bullet Striking Frank Bilski, 14 Years Old, in the Head—Physicians Pronounce Wound Fatal.



THOMAS J. BOYD, Who shot Frank Bilski in a street fight at Twentieth street and Cass avenue.

As the result of a street fight between boys at Twentieth street and Cass avenue yesterday afternoon Frank Bilski, 14 years old, of No. 142 North Twelfth street, lies in an unconscious condition at the City Hospital with a bullet in his brain, and Thomas J. Boyd, 13 years old, of No. 233 Cass avenue, who shot him, is under arrest, and may have to answer a charge of murder.

Young Boyd gives the following account of the difficulty:

"I was standing at the corner of Twentieth street and Cass avenue with Tom Long, Dan Sullivan and Jim Donahue, when a crowd of Polish boys attacked us with rocks. They were all older than myself. One of them struck me with a rock. I ran back home and got my rifle. When I came back on the street I shot the boys away. I had no idea of hurting any one, and did not aim at Bilski."

Asked if there had been any previous trouble between him and Bilski, Boyd said: "No. I had never seen him before. He was with a crowd of boys who were attacking us with rocks. I ran back home and got my rifle. When I came back on the street I shot the boys away. I had no idea of hurting any one, and did not aim at Bilski."

When Boyd fired, Bilski fell to the ground, the bullet entering over his right eye. A crowd collected and Doctor McNeal, of No. 912 Carr street, was summoned. He drew the wound and cared for the boy until the ambulance arrived. He was then taken to the City Hospital. There it was found that the bullet had penetrated the brain. Bilski remained unconscious. The attending physician pronounced the wound serious.

Boyd did not attempt to escape. He was taken to the Fourth District Police Station.

NO HOPE FOR RECOVERY.

"There is absolutely no chance for the boy," said Doctor Ressler, Assistant Superintendent of the hospital. "In cases of this kind the patient sometimes survives the bleeding, but if he does meninges are sure to set in and result fatally. The bullet penetrated the brain, but did not fracture the skull on the other side of the head and there is no way in which to locate it. It would be useless to make any examination to find what course the bullet took after it passed through the skull. Bilski's death is only a question of time and may occur at any hour."

Boyd has wavy brown hair and blue eyes and is small for his age. When seen at the Fourth District Police Station last



FRANK BILSKI, Who was fatally wounded by a bullet from Thomas Boyd's rifle.

night he seemed nervous, but told his story of the difficulty without faltering.

PATHER VISITS SON.

The boy's father hurried to the police station as soon as he heard of the shooting and succeeded in having his son removed from a cell which he occupied with several negroes and placed in a cell by himself.

"I do not believe my son had any intention of shooting Bilski," said Boyd.

"He has always been an excellent reputation, and has never been in trouble."

"I can show a good recommendation from one of my employers," said the boy, turning his hand into his coat pocket and bringing forth a letter from C. K. Parks, formerly a shoemaker at Sarah street and Suburban tracks. The letter stated that Boyd had been employed in his store and that he had found him careful and industrious.

"Mr. Parks sold out and I was left without work," said Boyd. "I sold papers after that."

Boyd said he worked at one time for the Schuster Printing Company as errand boy, had worked for Theresa Badaracco, a German, No. 105 Olive street, and had been wagon boy for B. Nugent Dry Goods Company.

SIX ARRESTS FOLLOW FIGHT.

Fred Harberg Wounded by Boys Near Biddle Market.

Six boys were arrested in connection with the shooting Saturday night of Fred Harberg, whose left cheek was pierced by a bullet while he was engaged in a difficulty with a crowd at the Biddle Market. The prisoners gave the names of Martin King, 17 years old, of No. 134 Howard street; Thomas Toomey, 17, of No. 124 North Fourteenth street; James Fleming, 15, of No. 177 Biddle street; Martin Fleming, 14, of No. 177 Biddle street; Patrick Reaney, 19, of No. 127 North Fifteenth street, and John Perta, 20, of No. 125 North Fifteenth street.

Harberg says he went to the Biddle Market, at High and Biddle streets, to get a lunch, and was there by the boys, who followed him and attacked him on the sidewalk. One of them fired and the bullet passed through his right cheek. He was taken to the City Hospital. Harberg is a white man and lives at No. 163 North Twelfth street. He is 22 years old.

FORMALIN A CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS?

Pennsylvania Physician Used Solution on Consumptive Patient Who Had Puerperal Fever.

CASE CONSIDERED HOPELESS.

Now, After 21 Days, the Woman Sits Up and Says She Feels Well, Though Near Death When Treatment Began.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—Doctor R. E. Roller, an instructor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been using formalin injection treatment upon the wife of a prominent physician in Jenkintown.

In discussing the case to-night Doctor Roller said that when he was called in to see the patient she had been given up to die by the attending physician. She was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, and with the complication of acute puerperal fever her case seemed hopeless.

She had been delirious for several days and her fever was at 101.5, her pulse almost too rapid to be counted and the marks of death had already settled on her face. He injected formalin, and within twelve hours her temperature had fallen below 100 and her pulse to 86. At the end of eighteen hours her temperature was entirely normal and her pulse remained between 100 and 110.

"Now, twenty-one days after the first operation," said Doctor Roller, "the woman is sitting up and says she feels well. I scarcely dare hope that in her case a complete cure can be effected, but I have every reason to believe that the formalin solution will cure tuberculosis before it has reached the last stage, and that it will prove of great relief even in the most extreme cases."

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:59 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 5:23. THE MOON SETS TO-MORROW MORNING AT 5:50.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Missouri—Fair Monday, Tuesday, rain or snow.

For Illinois—Fair Monday, Tuesday, rain or snow.

For Eastern Texas—Rain Monday night and Tuesday.

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1. Formalin A Cure for Tuberculosis.

2. Tidal Wave Riots Over Lives.

3. Ten-Day Rule Is Accelerating Work.

4. Gehlmeins Out of Spring Stables.

5. Mowatt to Clash With Kid Hermann.

6. Editorial.

7. Parker Is Well Received as Presidential Candidate.

8. Arrest Comes After Years of Stealing.

9. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

10. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

11. Sermons and Services at the Churches.

12. Grains Are Supported by Local Professionals.

13. Fruits and Vegetables.

14. Markets by Telegraph.

15. Many Demands on Illinois Treasury.

16. Effort to Force Finns Into Russian Army.

17. Visitors at St. Louis Hotels.

FOLK MAKES RAPID TRIP OVER COUNTRY

Circuit Attorney Travels Five Hundred Miles a Day to Keep Engagements.

WRITES SPEECHES ON TRAIN.

Jumps From Kansas City to New York, Where He Delivers Address at Banquet of Tilden Democratic Club.

FOLK'S FLYING TRIPS.
Departed from St. Louis
Friday.....10:30 p. m.
Arrived Kansas City Saturday
day.....7:00 a. m.
Departed from Kansas City
Saturday.....11:45 p. m.
Arrived St. Louis Sunday.....7:30 a. m.
Departed from St. Louis
Sunday.....9:30 a. m.
Arrives New York Monday.....2:31 p. m.
Departure from New York
Tuesday.....9:00 a. m.
Arrives St. Louis Wednesday
day.....7:00 p. m.
Distance traveled.....2,630 miles
Distance traveled per day.....526 miles

While Circuit Attorney Folk is taking a few days' rest from his official duties his time is occupied in making flying trips over the country in order to keep engagements where he is to speak.

He finds but little time for recreation, as he is subject to great worry studying timetables so as to not miss connections. While hurrying across the country on limited trains he is busily engaged in preparing his speeches.

Mr. Folk is now speeding on his way to New York City, where he is to deliver an address at the annual banquet of the Tilden Club to-night. He expects to return to St. Louis Wednesday night, when he will have traveled 2,630 miles in five days.

Mr. Folk departed from St. Louis Friday morning. He arrived in Kansas City Saturday morning. That night he delivered an address before the Kansas City Bar Association. After leaving the banquet hall, he hurried to the station and boarded a train for St. Louis, arriving here at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

One hour and a half later he was on a Wabash train, bound for New York City. He did not have time to go to his residence. It was necessary for him to be on the Continental Limited to insure his arrival in New York in time for the banquet. He is expected to arrive in New York at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

He will depart from New York tomorrow morning and will arrive home Wednesday evening.

GREAT HONOR BESTOWED.

The calling of Joseph W. Folk to speak before the Tilden Club of New York, which is one of the most exclusive Democratic organizations of the country, is said to confer great honor upon St. Louis. It is also considered a tribute to the ability of the Circuit Attorney.

Heretofore speakers from the West have been limited to those of Western origin, and were lucky enough to be chosen as presidential candidates or wearers of the senatorial toga were asked to preside at his banquets and then only when he was an erator of national reputation.

This time the St. Louis attorney, who has been limited to his own district, is a spirit, his fearless prosecution of wrong-doers, and his clever oratory successfully fought the combined legal talent of St. Louis and secured the conviction of a score of hoodlums, was the only one invited from Missouri to extol the policy of Samuel J. Tilden.

It will be remembered, was the man who cleared New York of the Tweed gang. This was accomplished while he was Governor, and earned for him the nomination for the presidency of the United States, which he lost after a severe contest with Rutherford B. Hayes.

TO TALK ON TILDEN.

The members of the Tilden Club have realized that he probably is the greatest living exponent of the principles for which their organization was instituted, and just the man capable of expounding "The Life of Tilden," which is the subject he was asked to speak upon. That he will do himself proud on this occasion none of his admirers in St. Louis doubts. His effort will be watched in St. Louis with much interest.

He not only asked how he accomplished the work in St. Louis, and it is possible that he will tell a few anecdotes along these lines, although those who know him personally understand that he is not given to airing the work he has accomplished.

Mr. Folk has very little to say when seen at the Union station yesterday morning except that he had received a royal reception at Kansas City and was sorry he could not have stayed longer.

He was noncommittal about his New York speech, but his quiet, easy-going smile indicated that he was studying the outcome of his Eastern visit.

BAUMHOFF ARRANGES FOR POST-OFFICE PROMOTIONS.

Under the New Appropriation Bill About 100 New Clerks Are to Be Appointed in St. Louis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Postmaster Baumhoff has received the roster of the St. Louis Post-Office employees and is making a list of the appointments and promotions to result from the passage of the next annual appropriation bill.

The new appropriation bill will admit of the appointment of about 100 additional clerks at \$600 each, to be drawn from the Civil Service Commission, and about 600 promotions. This will be of great interest to all the employees of the office, as it admits of the promotion of about one-third of the entire force.

The department is showing a disposition to be liberal to St. Louis at present and apparently realizes the importance of putting the service there into first-class condition for the great pressure that will be put upon it by the World's Fair.

Mr. Baumhoff expects to remain in Washington another week.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES ST. LOUIS; SHOCK FELT IN FOUR STATES.

Disturbance Occurs at 6:25 P. M. and Continued for More Than Half a Minute—Houses in the Residence District Rock, China and Glassware on Tables Are Disturbed and Timid Householders Alarmed—Visit at on Extends Through Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana.



THE ABOVE DIAGRAM SHOWS THE TERRITORY IN WHICH THE EARTHQUAKE WAS FELT.

NEWS OF EARTHQUAKE IN BRIEF

Earthquake shock, continuing for more than half a minute, was felt in St. Louis last night, beginning about 6:25 p. m.

Shock was distinctly felt throughout all parts of the city, more especially in the residence districts, where the houses rocked, china and glassware were disturbed and householders were alarmed at the unaccountable phenomenon.

In the downtown districts the few in large office buildings felt the shock, which was unlike the usual jarring produced by the traffic of street cars and heavy wagons.

There is no seismograph in the city to record the movements of earthquake shocks, and the direction, direction and severity of the shock cannot be accurately determined.

The shocks were felt as far east as Louisville, Ky., and as far west as Pacific, Mo., extending from Cairo, Ill., on the south to Hannibal, Mo., on the north.

At these points the vibrations were comparatively slight, the heaviest shocks being noticed in the intervening territory. In many Illinois towns houses shook, windows rattled, furniture rocked, bric-a-brac was thrown from shelves and chimneys were razed to the ground.

Many persons became alarmed and ran from their houses into the streets for safety.

At Murphysboro, Elkhart and Marion the earthquake was preceded by a roaring noise similar to the rumbling of a train. This added additional terror to women and children.

Some persons are of the opinion that the waves ran east and west, while others are equally positive that the vibrations extended to the north and south.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKES ARE FELT IN FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Slight earthquakes were felt on Saturday at midnight at Brest, St. Brieux and on the island of Rhé.

St. Louis and vicinity was shaken by an earthquake shock last evening, the disturbance lasting nearly one minute, according to the estimates of those who observed the phenomenon, but were not interfered with by superstition or fear.

The shock was distinctly felt throughout the entire city, although its effects were more noticeable in the residence portions on account of the day and the hour. In the downtown office buildings the shock was more clearly discernible than in the residences, because the vibration was more marked. It being Sunday, there were few in the tall buildings besides the custodians and janitors, but these recognized at once the difference in the oscillation of the earthquake from the usual jarring caused by the passage of street cars or heavy wagons.

The seismic disturbance began, as near as can be recorded by an estimate by various observers, at 6:25 p. m. The wave was from northwest to southeast, and the duration of the wave, or rocking motion, was about fifteen seconds.

Most of those who felt the shock, and who attributed it to an earthquake, say the wave was a continuous one, but others declare there were two shocks, separated by an interval of a second or two.

PERSONS FELT SHOCK IN BIG BUILDINGS.

The shock was distinctly felt by persons in the Republic office, the Century, Chemical, Missouri Trust and Holland buildings. The disturbance was similar to that caused by the passage of a heavily-loaded wagon over the granite blocks, producing a jarring, except that the motion communicated to the buildings was a lateral one, instead of horizontal. The period of duration was so unusually long that it became apparent that the cause was due to other than human agency, especially in view of the fact that it being Sunday there was no heavy traffic on the streets.

Out in the residence districts, however, where there was no possibility of human agency producing the disturbance, the shock was immediately recognized as of seismic origin. In many instances houses actually rocked on their foundations, the occupants observed a movement of the walls, and dishes and glassware clinked and tinkled on sideboard and table as the earth wave passed.

The shock, while general throughout Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and the Southeast, was not severe enough to cause disaster or any damage to property. Earthquake shocks are so infrequent in this vicinity that the quake last night caused no alarm whatever, even in those sections of the city where it was most generally noticed, because it was over before the people had realized what had disturbed them.

Fortunately, it came at an hour when the majority of people were wide awake and enjoying themselves at dinner or at some recreation or amusement, having little time to devote to speculation on the probable consequences of the shock.

UNABLE TO DETERMINE DIRECTION OF THE WAVE.

Unfortunately for the cause of science, there is no instrument in this city whereby the length, duration or direction of the earth wave which produced the shock could be determined. A seismograph, the

GAMBLERS DEPART AND ALL SALOONS CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

Jefferson City Experiences "Dry" Sabbath For the First Time in Many Years.

GAMBLING-HOUSES CLOSED.

Pack Up Roulette Wheels, Poker Outfits and Other Devices and Decamp.

CITIZENS TO SUPPORT REFORM.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks, Leader of the Crusade, Thanks Mayor Shoup From the Pulpit for His Support.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 8.—For the first time within the memory of "old-timers," Jefferson City was "dry" today.

Every saloon was closed as tight as locked doors could make it. Side exits did not serve their usual purpose, and back doors were not in demand.

Nearly all of those in charge of the gambling places had left town by this evening, and roulette, craps, stud poker and other gambling devices were not played.

At the morning service of the Christian Church the Reverend Mr. Brooks commended Mayor Shoup for issuing his order against saloons and gamblers and asked all those who were in favor of upholding the hands of the Mayor to rise. The entire congregation stood, so that it may be assumed that this time will receive the cooperation from this time on of the members of the Christian Church.

No other preacher mentioned the matter from the pulpit.

The sermon of the Reverend Mr. Brooks at the morning service reviewed the entire history of the crusade. He said that he had not had time for explanations during the heat of the fight.

It has been charged that I did not start the crusade early enough," he said. "If you will remember, I said in my first sermon, five months ago, that we should go to work and make the law supreme in Jefferson City."

In our revival meetings I preached against the lax enforcement of the law. On the streets, standing in front of the saloons, I said that the city officials should do their duty. Nothing, absolutely nothing was done; not until the newspapers took up the crusade were results obtained.

"Public sentiment was aroused through their aid. You may criticize methods, but I wish here publicly to express my thanks for their assistance. I also wish to say that I have never had as much cordial help from any congregation in any crusade as I have had from the members of this church."

During the sermon Representative Wallace of Ralls County also said he wished to second the commendation of Mayor Shoup on the part of the visitors to Jefferson City.

There were several hundred miles away, as the movement of the earth at this point was horizontal, instead of the usual vertical movement of the furthermost ripples.

There being no seismograph in the city the volume of the earth's trembling is more a matter of conjecture than of fact, but it is estimated that the underground waves traveled at the rate of about twenty miles a minute.

The last real serious earthquake which was felt in St. Louis was eight years ago. That one had its origin in Southeast Missouri, extending from New Madrid in one direction, as far as the mouth of the Ohio River, and in another direction to the St. Francis River.

The Reverend Father Charles J. Borgmeyer of the St. Louis University was one of the few persons in St. Louis, who, after feeling the shock, was aware of its cause. He was reading in his room on the third floor of the institution at Grand and Lindell avenues at the time, and was startled by the building's sudden swaying. Instantaneous with the rocking of the building the objects on the desk in front of Father Borgmeyer were shaken, the disturbance lasting two or three seconds.

FATHER BORGMEYER TELLS OF PREVIOUS SHOCK.

According to Father Borgmeyer, there was one distinct shock similar to the motion of a tidal wave, which was followed by two or three recurrent shocks, the latter being hardly noticeable.

Father Borgmeyer waited for another shock, thinking that the first would be followed by a greater one. But as there was no repetition of the first shock, he concluded that St. Louis must have been affected only by the fringe of the earthquake.

"In my opinion," said he, "the eruption, if it occurred within several hundred miles of this city, could not have been great, as the earth's movement at this point was hardly noticeable. I was judge from the history of former earthquakes that this one was in Southeast Missouri, though I have no means of proving the statement. Nearly all of the earthquakes which have ever been felt in this city originated in that portion of the country."

The last one occurred only a few years ago, but that, like this latest one, was very mild as compared with the one of 1855, which nearly wiped out the city of Charleston, S. C. That eruption extended from New Madrid as far away as the Ohio and St. Francis rivers.

Humboldt referred to that earthquake as one of the very few which have ever occurred at a point 2,000 miles away from the nearest volcano. The nearest volcanoes on record are those in the Rockies, and they are all of the earth with the possible exception of Mount Tacoma.

"I figure that St. Louis must have been on the edge of yesterday's disturbance, as the sudden motion of the earth at this point

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